THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### THE ELECTIONS.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO YET UNCERTAIN.

It is now generally conceded that the election in this State has been one of the closest contests on mecord. It is impossible to arrive at a result by figuring with the reported majorities. Nothing but the official returns can decide whether Judge Sharswood or Judge Williams has been elected. One thing is certain from the returns now in-the majority either way will not be over 600.

We have gone over the reported returns again this morning very carefully, and make the following footings:-

Williams (Republican) . . . 38,967 Sharswood (Democrat) . . . 38,825 Williams (Republican) Majority for Williams

We believe that the official returns from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Allegheny, Tioga, Dauphin, Bradford, and other counties, will show a decided increase of this majority. The official result in Philadelphia will be published in The Evening Telegraph elsewhere to-day.

Republicans Carry Ohio. The contest in Ohio is very close. A private despatch from Andy N. Francisco, Esq., of Cincinnati, to-day, gives the result in sixty counties, showing a majority for General Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) of 2722, with several counties to hear from, which may increase this majority to 5000.

The "Manbood Suffrage" Amendment to the Constitution has been defeated by a majority of nearly 30,000.

The election of General Hayes to the Gubernatorial chair is a well-deserved honor. Mr. Hayes is a good and true soldier, an erudite scholar, and an able statesman.

### LATEST FROM OHIO.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Supposed Elected-His Majority 482-The Official Vote Necessary to Decide the Result.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10—12 P. M.—The estimated majority for Hayes, Republican, in all of the State, is 482, and the Democratic gain 42,144. The official count will be necessary to positively decide the result.—N. Y. Herald.

IOWA. THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR THE RIGHT.

DES MOINES, IOWS, Oct. 10 .- Radical Iowa sends its compliments to Pennsylvania, and the sends its compliments to Pennsylvania, and the rebuke of 30,000 freemen to the traitor in the White House. We have fought all sorts of side issues, all kinds of political villainy, and against a paralyzing apathy in our ranks; but in face of this we give a vote of 30,000 in favor of making treason odious and radicalism triumphant. Let the loyal men of the nation take cheer, and give little Iowa the crown she has so nobly earned. NEW JERSEY.

The latest count of the Newark charter elec-tion gives Mayor Peddie (Rep.) 58 majority. The Republican Auditor has 123 majority.

### THE POLITICAL WORLD.

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Letter from Major-General Butler.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 27.—My Dear Sir:—I am much gratified to find that my views meet the approbation of Mr. — and yourself. They are the matured opinion of close observation of the wants of the country. That they should accord with the principles of my former Democratic associates is not "remarkable" as they are Democratic as was Democracy before it became Conservatism under the manipulations of Fillmore, George T. Curtis, Winthrop, Josiah Ran-dall, and persons of their opinions, who never

drew a Democratic breath.

The Democracy must look to the radical Republican party for the resuscitation of its true principles as applied to men as men. With us all true Democrats will ultimately be found who believe in equality of right, equality of power, equality of taxation under the Government to every man who, by the Constitution, has the position of an American citizen. My hopes or expectations of political preferment have nothing to do with my political views. I must go forward speaking the truth in politics as in other matters. And the more unpopular, if I find them just and true, the more surely will I

declare them.

This is not the kind of stuff Presidents have been made of, and it is more than doubtful whether they ever will be made of sterner stuff. Have I not answered your question "whether I should make a good candidate for the Presidency?" I will not say with Clay "that I had rather be right than be President," because he was wrong, and not President besides; but I will say that I would not sacrifice my independence of thought and action to be President ten times over, and that is not saying much, seeing times over, and that is not saying much, seeing what sort of men we have had, and may possibly have, to fill that now degraded place. I shall be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday next, and will be glad to see you and your friend, but not for the purpose indicated. Yours, respectfully. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

## Warning in Season.

From the N. Y. Tribune of To-day, If a President had been chosen in the autumn of 1862, he would have been a champion of national restoration by means of giving the whole country up to the revolted slaveholders and bidding them work their will with it; if one had been chosen in the August of 1866, he would have been chosen in the August of 1866, he would have been pledged to peace on any terms with the Confederate Rebels. Had the builders of the Chicago piatform of that year evinced the simplest common sense—had they briefly resolved that they wanted Union and Peace, and didn't care what became of the nigger—nsy, had they known enough to say nothing at all—General McCle'lan could have barely been beaten, even with the dead-weight of Pendleton hung to his skirts. That platform cost him more votes in this State than composed

cost him more votes in this State than composed Lincoln's majority: we presume it was the same in Connecticut, and elsewhere. We consider that Lincoln's election was secured by Sherman's capture of Atlanta and Sheridan's victories in the Valley of Virginia; but McCiellan's overwhelming discompture was engineered by Vallandigham & Co. at Chleago.

The Republicans own their victories of 1866. The Republicans owe their victories of 1866 primarily to Mayor Monroe and his subordinate Thogs in New Orleans; but Andrew Johnson & Co. greatly intensited them by their harangues while "swinging" round the "circle" somewhat later. Eliminate those two elements from the canvass, and we could not have called out the full vote that gave us Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. There may have been so more Republicans in either State after than before those performances; but a good many more of them found their way to the

polls than would have done but for Messrs. Monroe and Johnson.

The Republican party need not depend for its victories on the p reistent misbehavior of its enemies. It is strong enough to rule by its own merits, independently of their follies and crimes. But to this end, it must first complete promptly the reconstruction of the Southern States on i basis of blended justice and magnanimity; second, systematically educate and enlighten the people. The necessity and urgency of closing up the work of reconstruction on the broad and eafe basis of universal annestyand impar ial suffrage is now so clear that we will not dwell upon it. Events are more cogent than arguments. We will speak to-day only to the second

If there were neither a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is. Neither elementary instruction nor knowledge of transpiring events is needed to teach the essential articles of the Democratic creed:—"Love rum and hele piggers." The less considering the property of the prope and hate niggers," The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to "vote the reglar ticket from A to Izzard."

But Republicanism rests on a radically dif-ferent basis, and is sustained by wholly diverse considerations. It lives by intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of ignorance, Canvass almost any township in the land, and distinguish those who take from those who fail to take a newspsper, and you will find that two-thirds of those who take vote Republican, while three-fourths of those who read nothing but a chance paper picked up for a few moments in a bar-room, vote the Democratic ticket, and will not be persuaded to touch any other.

If every man in the country could read, and did habitually read two good journals, one of each party, we should have no more doubt of electing a Republican President next year than electing a Republican President next year than of the rising of the sun. But every voter who does not read is a peril; and the multiplicity of such voters subjects the results of our elections too much to the control of accident. Fortune will not always favor us as she did in 1864 and 1866. We can be sure of victories only by deserving them. And the duty now imperatively pressing upon us is to take care that every voter who can read, and will read it, or who has some in his family who can and will read it to him, is seasonably supplied with a good Repub-lican journal for the whole year 1868. We are not going to succeed so easily as

We are not going to succeed so easily as many have fondly calculated, and we rejoice that we are not. If we let the contest go at hap-hazard, and do not seasonably provide for and deserve success, we may be beaten. But if we begin now, and by concerted, systematic effort, put a good Republican newspaper into the hands of every voter who will read it, we cannot be beaten. cannot be beaten.

cannot be beaten.

Flooding the country with printed matter on the eve of an election is a desperate resort—better than nothing, and that is all. No reliance can be placed upon it; little good ordinarily comes of it. But begin now, and systematically insure that every man that has a vote shall have a newspaper if he will take it, and all is sate. Republicans I resolve to see to it at once. saie. Republicans! resolve to see to it at once! HORACE GREELEY.

### Letter from Roger A. Pryor.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday publishes a letter from Roger A. Pryor, dated New York, October 5, in which the writer gave his views of politics and reconstruction. We quote as follows:-

In the first place, then, neither with politics nor parties have I the least concern or connection. On the downfall of the Confederacy I renounced forever every political aspiration, and resolved henceforth to address myself to the care of my family and the pursuit of my profes-sion. But for all that I have not repudiated the obligations of good citizenship. When I re-newed my oath of allegiance to the Union I did so in good faith, and without reservation; and as I understand that oath, it not only restrains me from acts of positive hostility to the Government, but pledges me to do my atmost for its

welfare and stability.

Hence, while I am more immediately concerned to see the South restored to its former prosperity, I am anxious that the whole country, and all classes, may be reunited on the basis of common interest and fraternal regard. And this object, it appears to me, can only be attained by conceding to all cirsses the unrestricted en-joyment of the rights guaranteed them by the laws and by obliterating as speedily and as enseparated the North and the South into hostile sections. With this conviction, while I pretend to no

part in politics, I have not hesitated, in private discourse, to advise my friends in the South frankly to "accept the situation;" to adjust their ideas to the altered state of affairs; to recognize and respect the rights of the colored race; to cultivate relations of confidence and good-will towards the people of the North; to abstain from the profitless agitations of political debate; and to employ their energies in the far more exigent and useful work of material reparation and development. Striving, out of regard to the South, to inculcate this lesson of prudent conduct, I have urged such arguments as these: That the negro is, in no sense, responsible for the calamities we endure; that, to-wards us, he has ever conducted himself with kindness and subordination; that he is entitled to our compassion, and to the assistance of our superior intelligence in the effort to attain a higher state of moral and intellectual develop-ment; that to assume he was placed on this theatre as a reproach to humanity and a stum-bling-block in the progress of civilization, would be to impeach the wisdom and goodness of Providence; that, considering the compara-tive numbers of the two races in the South, it would be the merest madness to provoke a col-lision of caste; in a word, that it is absolutely essential to the peace, repose, and prosperity of the South that the emancipated class should be undisturbed in the enjoyment of their rights under the law, and should be enlightened to understand the duties and interests of social order and well-being.

But it has appeared to me that the chief obstacle to a complete and cordial reunion be-tween the North and the South is found in the suspicion and resentment with which the people of these sections regard each other. Hence, while on the one hand assuring the Northern people of the good faith with which the South esumes its obligations in the Union, I have thought it not amiss on the other to protest to my Southern friends that the mass of the Northern community are an instead by far more just and liberal sentiments towards us than we are apt to suspect.

And thus, leaving to others the ostensible part in the work of reconstruction, and abstaining studiously from all political connection and activity, I have hoped in some measure, and in a quiet way, to repair the evil I contributed to bring upon the South, by availing myself of every appropriate private opportunity to suggest these counsels of moderation and magnanimity. Passion, to which in truth we had abundant provocation, precipitated us into secession; reason must conduct us back into the path of

peace and prosperity.

At whatever risk of personal obloquy, and at whatever sacrifice of personal interest—and you know that it involves both obloquy and sacrifice know that it involves both obloquy and sacrifice to talk as I do—I am resolved to employ all of energy and intellect I may command in the incessant endeavor to promote peace and goodwill among the people of the late belligerent States. What the country needs, what in a most expecial manner the South people is most especial manner the South needs, is repo -freedom from the throes of political agitation. and leisure to recruit its exhausted energical The experience of the past six years should have impressed on the mind of the American nation this most saintary lesson—a lesson sooner or later learned by every nation in the develop-

ment of its own history—that civil war is the sum and consummation of all human woe,

Protesting solemnly the integrity of motive by which I was then actuated, yet I never recall the names of the noble men who fell in our conflict; I never look abroad upon our wasted fields and desolated homes; I never contemplate the all-embracing ruin in which we are in-volved, the sad collapse of our liberties, and the sinister aspect of the future, without inwardly resolving to dedicate all I possess of ability fo

resolving to dedicate all I possess of ability for the public service to the task of averting another such catastrophe, and to that end of cultivating a spirit of forbearance and good feeling among all classes and all sections of the country.

These, my dear sir, are the opinions, very briefly and dogmatically delivered, which I entertain touching the actual condition of the Southern States, and the policy proper for them to pursue in the present juncture. They are the result of anxious and conscientious reflection, of much observation on the popular temper of of much observation on the popular temper of the North, and of extreme and unabated solicitude for the welfare of the community to which I am attached by the strongest ties of filial

With the utmost sincerity of conviction, I believe that by a system of conduct in conformity to these suggestions the Southern people may achieve a prosperity and happiness equal to any they ever enjoyed; while, on the contrary, I am as firmly persuaded that by a vain and impatient resistance to an order of things they cannot change, and to a destiny they cannot escape, they will infinitely aggravate the miseries of their present condition, and beside bring down upon themselves calrmities appalling to contemplate. I am not acquainted with the classification of parties, but if these opinions make one a "radical," then I am a "radical," for they are deliberately the opinions of Yours, very truly.

Roger A. Pryor. With the utmost sincerity of conviction,

Radical View of the October Election

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week. It seems probable that the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio (yesterday) were substantial triumphs for the negro-hating Democracy. We are not surprised at this result, though the loss. especially, of the amendment in Olio we greatly deplore. It puts in still greater jeopardy our own, in this State, whenever it shall be submitted for a vote; it endangers a similar amendment now pending in Kansas, and more than all, it will affect very uniavorably the still unsettled problem of the political relations of the peace of the peace to the description at the the negro in the final reconstruction at the South. With the large registration of whites, though the actual majority vote cast may call for a convention, it is likely, in several States, to be a minority of all those registered, and there-fore ineffectual. In this way Congressional reconstruction is to be again checkmated. What greater encouragement do negro-hating South-erners need than the adverse vote of Ohio, with such a President in the White House, to do all they possibly can to resist the establishment of government in the South which shall place the blacks upon an equality with the whites? We do not doubt the ultimate complete tri-

umph of our cause. But we see in the timid and shiftless manœuvring of Republican mana-gers criminal blundering which, if it involved only themselves in disappointment, we should not particularly regret. But in the two political divisions created by the circumstances of the revolution through which we are passing, it is the misfortune of the situation that their criminal folly inflicts needless and most cruel suffer-ing, even unto death, or living tortures worse than death, upon thousands of victims, white and black, throughout the South, and greatly embarrasses the progress of our cause in the North. The Republicans of Massachusetts, in their late Worcester Convention, over which Mr. Wilson presided, paved the way for the Ohio defeat by their non-committal attitude in regard to negro suffrage as a vitally important ques-tion. Such a course was but a part of the Wil-son-Fessenden Republican policy.

the Republicans nitely and unqualifiedly in favor of negro suf-frage; but the action of the representatives of the party at the Albany Convention, in post-poning the subject beyond the November election, neutralizes the moral effect of the Syracuse resolution. The Republicans of Pernsylvania meanly dodged the issue, the significance of which, as connected with national politics, they fully understood. Their action invited the defeat which they richly deserve. The Republicans of Ohio, in a greater degree than its spurious Democracy, are responsible for the ignominious defeat of the national issue in their canvass just closed. In a most disreputable manner they refused first to submit the question at all, and then, in view of what Congress, under military rule, dictated for the South, they felt constrained to reconsider their previous action, and to change front in the face of the enemy. With this manifest timidity and insincerity, they were in no condition to win

In all this an absolute necessity is made apparent for continued hard work on the part of all abolitionists and sincere radicals everywhere. It is demonstrated that our cause cannot be safely entrusted to political adventurers, how-ever loud their professions of fidelity to the docfrine of negro equality. Radical, persistent agitation must be continued. Under the operations of the war power we have made rapid strides. That power is not, and ought not to be, perpetual in a free Government. If, as the heat of battle subsides, it is found that the average opinion of the country is below the point to which, in the direction of freedom for the negro, the war carried us, we must inevitably sink to the level of that opinion. Churches and the clergy are as formerly for the most part, but make-weights, or a posi-tive drag, where they should be foremost in leading the nation in the light of immutable, fundamental Christian principles through its present difficult and dangerous pass. The great battle for permanent freedom and equal politi-cal rights for the negro is to be fought in the year before us. The elections of yesterday and those of next month will be as a preliminary engagement, "What might have been," are among the saddest words.

Had Congress met its responsibilities promptly

and in a straightforward manner by long ago removing Johnson and guaranteeing negro suf-frace, without equivocation, in its legislation upon reconstruction, the present untoward defeat and others foreshadowed might have been avoided. Will it be admonished at the 'eleventh hour?" It is one of the most threatening dangers of the Republican defeat of yesterday that, in the Presidential campaign which will open nex summer, the standard bearer of that party wil be such, from supposed availability, as would render victory in itself a disaster. Better defeat with a standard which deserves success than victory only in the name. WENDELL PHILLIPS

-Mr. Francis Lacombe, the author of a 'History of Monarchy in Europe," has just died.

-The Hanlon Brothers' Troupe commence an engagement at the Boston Theatre on the 28th inst.

 A new volume of experiences in Central Asia has been nearly completed by Mr. Armenius Vambery. -Mrs. Crask appears in a new literary field

as translater of Guizot's "Biography of De Brabante." -Mr. J. L. Toole has been engaged for Mr.

Wigan's new theatre in London. -The new Grand Opera House in Vienna is expected to be opened in the autumn of 1868. -Mendelssohn's Reformation symphony i to be revived in London.

-"Fighting Joe" Hooker is in Switzerland.

# THE CITY ELECTION

THE OFFICIAL VOTE

Meeting of the Return Judges This Morning.

The Full Details of the Contest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

The Return Judges of the several Wards in the city assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Supreme Court Room, to make the official count of the recent election. The Board was made up of the following members:-

Fas made up of the following members:—

Fards.

Joseph Tree.

Jisaac J. Griffiths,
John C. McCall,
Joseph Raiston,
Robert E. Winslow,
Robert E. Winslow,
William M. Tel,
Dauphin M. Matthews.

Jisaac J. Griffiths,
John Weber.

Fank Deugherty,
Lauke V. Sutphen,
David H. Jenkins.

Zi. Fra Jones.

Thomas Green,
Samuel P. Hancock,
Geerge F. Kidd,
John H. Green,
Samuel Schelde,
Samuel S 8. William Somers.
9. A. J. Buckius.
10. Samuel P. Hancock.
11. Lewis C. Pierce.
12. George F. Kidd.
13. John B. Green.
14. Samuel Scheide.
15. Beol, S. Riley.
16. Mr. Samuel P. Hancock, of the Tenth Ward, was elected temporary President, and, after the calling of the roll, Mr. Hancock was made permanent Chairman. Nominations for other offices were then made, and the following were elected:—

elected:—
Clerks—L. T. Esling and Robert T, Gill.
Doorkeeper—Daniel H. Lutz.
Messenger—Alfred Ruhl.
Alderman David Beitler then administered the oath of office to the members of the Board, after which the returns for Judge of the Supreme Court were made and counted, with the following result: ollowing result:-

JUDGE SUP MAJ.

	COURT.					n Ea
WARDS.	Williams, Rep.	Sharmood, Dem.	Republican	Denocrat.	Whole Pote (	Taxables in Ward,
First.  second  Third  Fourth  Fourth  Filth  Seventh  Eighib  Ninth  Eleventh  Thirteenth  Twenty  The Art  Co. L., 4th Art  Co. L., 4th Art	2454 908 1189 1905 22,9 2693 1682 1141 2570 2586 1874 1808 1808 1808 918 2417 1808 729	1671 1646 1744 1772 2942 1915 2278 1896 2898 1782 1049 1472 1556 1681 1491 1491 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 149	358 1156 953 161 547 751 273 544 402 273 544 402 5725 5725 5725 5725	1002 933 15 9 1020 539 1020 539 487 200 1167 200 200 10 10 8 8 8 8335	3780 5188 3278 2912 2441 4012 2938 3242 3369 2836 2836 3649 3671 6635 3514 3508 3514 3289 2410 4243 31837 1466	8523 7702 4224 6421 4159 5627 68.67 68.67 4810 4982 5401 3384 4774 4584 5593 9200 5109 6414 70224 3060 4487 4487 4487 4197 4197 1114 272
Totals	49,587	82,074 49,587	5838	8325 5838	101661	
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Aggregates.	-	101661				
	Cles Orni Cos	k of lans	Treas	ty wer.		ty mis- ier.
Wards.	Orni	tana'			Com	mis-
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First Second First	Ornol Con	1746 3065 2067 1746 3065 2067 2459 1840 1444 1676 1617 1725 1444 1677 2896 1677 2896 1450 1450 1450 1450 1450 1450 1450 1450	7/eas 1997 2119 11997 2119 11998 868 964 949 2239 11720 2490 909 1187 1187 1286 3714 1656 1140 2535 11727 2046 1140 2535 11727 2046 1946 1946 1946 1946 1946 1946 1946 19	708494 1770 3073 2460 2414 1909 1487 1487 1494 1671 1674 1774 1774 1971 2972 1897 2279 1897 2279 1897 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408	1993 2103 2103 2103 2103 2103 2103 2103 210	745. 1776 3085 2064 2417 1976 1403 1408 1408 1704
First Second Third Fourth Filth Seventh Eighth Ninth Tenth Eleventh Twelfth Thirdeenth Fourteenth Fineeath Sixteanth Seventeenth Fineeath Nineteenth Twenty-first	Orad Cos Valation 2014 2125 1157 866 968 968 1638 164 913 1217 2749 1672 1138 2585 2607 1738 1605 1605 1605 1605 1605 1605 1605 1605	1766 3005 2007 2459 1940 1443 1742 1409 1444 1677 1726 1617 1726 1726	7/eas 1997 11997 2119 11997 2119 11997 2119 11997 2239 1512 2439 11720 1187 1286 1286 1317 2046 1327 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 2428 1327 1327 1328	701494 1770 3073 2460 1480 1487 1487 1487 1484 1574 1574 1574 1574 1574 1574 1574 157	1933 2103 2103 2103 2103 2103 2103 2103 21	17765 30855 2064 2417 1976 3085 2064 2417 1976 1429 1429 1488 1702 1418 1712 2245 1896 2546 1611 1611 1614 1654 1654 1654 1654 1

Total	50,112	51,429 50,112	49690	51802 49690	49838	51622 49888
Majority		1,817		2112		1784
Aggregate		101541		101492	Catalina	10.510
	Judge Court Com- mon Pleas,		Sheriff.		Register, of Wills.	
WARDS.	Thayer,	Ludlow, Dem.	Cowell, Rep.	Lyle, Dem,	Campbell, kep.	Leech, Dem.
First	1944 2015 1006 847 900 922 2107 1443 1562 1810 2102 2102 1106 2102 1067 2005 1915 2005 2016 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017	1895 1582 1780 1780 1780 1892 1893 1893 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1893 1993 1893 1993 19	1972 2 75 1116 890 2472 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 1686 1179 1685 1179 2544 1485 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185 1	1765 8119 1211 2400 1977 1868 1849 1449 1541 1706 1652 1817 1782 2360 1944 2310 1912 2506 3840 1035 1521 1102 1776 1782 1782 1782 1782 1782 1782 1783 1783 1784 1784 1784 1784 1784	2035 2168 1193 989 1014 968 2241 1720 2491 1215 7221 8786 2586 2586 2586 1159 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 116	1750 8031 2041 22415 1898 1477 1671 1671 1671 1621 1721 1721 1721 1881 2256 1881 1481 1481 1481 1481 1481 1481 148
Total city vote. Co. K. 4th Art Co. L. 4th Art	47955 51 45	6	48047 80 48	52,666 18 15	59,075 52 28	51,870 11 2
Totals	45054	53614 48054	45742	52,694 48,742	50,185	51,863
Majorities		8560	-	3,862		1,198

# LATEST ELECTION

## General Hayes Chosen Governor of Ohio.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Pennsylvania Election.

OFF	ICIAL RETURNS.	
Counties, Lebanon Schuylkill (major Cumberland Chester Dauphin Delaware-(majori	1ty)	Williams, 3625 2451 7751 5247 1059
Philadelphia (ms. Montgomery York (msjority)		6580

The Ohio Election.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. - A special despatch from Cincipnati, received from prominent radical sources, says:-"As near as we can calculate, Hayes, the Republican candi late, is elected by 2600 majority. There is no doubt of his election."

The Election in Lebanon County. LEBANON, Oct. 11 .- Official returns of the vote for Supreme Judge in this county give 3625 for Williams and 2501 for Sharswood; showing a

Republican majority of 1124. FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

London, Oct. 10-Evening.-The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England, for the past week, has been £385,000 sterling, and the decrease in the Bank of France, 25,000,000 francs. Consols for money, 941; United States Fivetwenties, 71 15-16; Illinois Central, 772; Eric Railroad, 433; Atlantic and Great Western Rail-

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10 - Evening - United States bonds, 741.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10-Evening.-Cotton is heavy, and has declined #d.; upland middlings, 81; Orleans, 81d.; sales of 12,000 bales.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable. Breadstuffs continue firm. Linseed Cakes have declined to £10 15s.; other

articles are unchanged. The Arago Arrived Out. FALMOUTH, Oct. 10. - The steamer Arago,

from New York on the 28th ult., has arrived. The Ship Oriental Disabled. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10. - The ship Oriental, from Quebec, has been spoken at sea, disabled.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Decision of an Important Case in Admiraity-General Grant Nominated for the Presidency, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Oct. 11 .- Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, has just decided a very important admiralty case, being an action for libel and damages, by the steamer Wilson Small, against the steamer Mary Augusta, for running into and sinking the Wilson Small. Damages were laid at fifteen thousand dollars. The Wilson Small had been hired, or chartered, by Mr. Wallack, editor of the Washington Star, to run on his line from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Baltimore. She was owned, manned, etc., by another party, who had agreed to run her thus for a standing sum per week. It was held that the owners, and not Wallack, the charterer, were liable, but the fault being on both sides, the damages were divided, and the Mary Augusta ordered to be sold to pay the damages done to the Wilson Small.

The Republican Convention yesterday adopted a resolution recommending General Grant for President.

Jacob Koeles, an old Defender, aged 93, died vesterday.

Marine Disasters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 9.—The schooner Catowomteck, from Tampico for New York, with a eargo of Sisai hemp, put in here to-day in distress, having lost her mainsail and split her jib in heavy weather.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 11 .- The ship E. W. Stetson. from London, is ashore about half a mile from the beach, on the outer middle. She will probably get off.

Murder in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 11 .- Edward Finnerty was shot dead last night in a restaurant on Broad street, by Robert Maguire, keeper of the place. Fin-nerty served as a Captain in the 9th Massa-chusetts Regiment during the war. Maguise has been arrested.

THE UBIQUITOUS PRIM. Is He Here ? - What are His Designs ?

General Prim, of Spanish revolutionary fame, whose presence at various points on the Euro-pean continent has made him seem almost

wbiquitous, is now announced, on pretty good authority, to have arrived in this city last Mon-day by the French steamer Pereire, from Havre. He is reported to be incognito, to have arrived under an assumed name, and various rumors are affoat as to his intentions. A gentleman was yesterday pointed out on Broad street as the veritable Prim, but turns out to be no such

Parties in this city who are intimately ac-quainted with him state that if he is here, it is with the intention of using his efforts to protect the interests of his wile's property in Mexico. It will be recollected that this Madame Prim is a Mexican lady of one of the wealthiest families in the neighboring republic, and as General Prim has wasted no small fortune in his Spanish escapades, it is but natural that he should try to save what remains. As to his having any political designs in Mexico it is simply preposterous, and as regards Cuba or the Spanish West Indian possessions, his friends say that reports of this kind can be circulated only by parties who are desirous of injuring his reputation at home.-N. Y. Herald.

-Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" has been set to music.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this

morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue inactive, 10-40s sold at 100s, no change; 111s was bid for 6s of 1881; 105s for June and July 7:30s; 111s for '62 5-20s; 108s for '64 5-20s; 109 for '65 5-20s; and

NEWS. | 1061 for July '65 5-20s. City loans were un-changed; the new issue sold at 1014, and old do.

at 98@98\(\frac{1}{2}\). Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; 63 was bid for Norristown; 50\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Beading; 57\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 54\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Eimira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Catawiasa preferred; and 43 for Northern Caniral

Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 46, no change; 77 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 124 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates, and

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 242 was bid for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics', 574 Commercial; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; 60 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 384@39, a decline of §. 27% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 87 for Morris Canal preferred. Quotations of Gold—10% A. M., 143%; 11 A. M., 143%; 12 M., 143%; 1 P. M., 143%, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Ce. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111;@111; old 5-20s, 111;@112; new 5-20s, 1864, 108;@108; do., 1865, 109@109; do., July, 106;@107; do., 1867, 107@107; 10-40s, 100;@100; 7-30s, June, 105;@105; do., July, 105;@105; Gold, 143;@143;. 1051. Gold, 1431@1431.

105g. Gold, 143g@143g.

M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Boston:
Lendon 80 days sight, 109@1095g; do. 3 do. do., 1095g@ 110; Paris to do. d., 51.18%@51.16%; do. 3 do. do., 51.18%@51.16%; do. 3 do. do., 51.18%@51.18%; Antwerp 60 do. do., 51.18%@51.18%; Bremen 60 do. do., 78.2878g; Hamburg 65 do. do., 35%@ 38; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 80 do. do., 71%@71%; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40%@41, Market steady, Gold at noon, 143%.

### Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Oct. 11 -Cotton continues inactive,

and the only sales reported were in small lots, at 20@21c, for middling uplands and New Or-

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of 60 Seeds-The prominent feature was a sale of 1000 bushels Flaxseed at \$2.85. Cloverseed sells

at \$9@9-25 \$ 64 lbs., and Timothy at \$2.75.

at \$969.25 % 64 lbs., and Timothy at \$2.75.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the inquiry for home consumption is circumscribed to present necessities. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.5068.50 for superfine; \$5.50 &10 for old stock and fresh ground extra; \$10.50 &12 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.50612.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$13616 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$8.7569. 500 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold at \$7. now held at \$7.25.

The offerings of Wheat, although small, are larger than yesterday, and the demand for prime lots is sleady at full prices; while common grades are neglected. Sales of red at \$2.40 &2.70, and California at \$3.25. Rye is in fair demand at \$1.70@1.75 % bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and held firmly at the recent advance. Sales of 5000 bushels at \$1.506 1.55 for Western mixed and yellow. Oats are qu'et, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70.0772.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILABELPHIA.....OCTOBER 11. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Mins. Holder, Gibraitar, for orders, L. Wester gaard & Co.

Schr H. B. McCauliey, Cain, Washington, Caldwell,
Gordon & Co.

Schr J. May, Neal, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr W. B. Mann, Stantord, 5 days from Washington, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Clara Jane, Parker, 7 days from Eastport, with
mode, to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, 5 days from Boston, in
ballast to captain. ballast to captain.
Schr C. Davidson. Jeffries, 5 days from Newbern, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets,

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Oct. 9-5 P. M.-The brig Rifleman,
from Cette, pussed in to-day, in company with a
barque and two brigs, unknown.
The brig John Weise, from Philadelphia for Sagua,
and U. S. steamer Nipsic, irom do, for Washington,
went to sea yesterday.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship H. Hudson, Howes, hence, at Havans
sth inst.
Barcan Line.

th inst. Barque Linda, Howard, hence, at Pictou 24th ult. Brig Nazarine, Atkins, hence, at Eingston, Ja., 2int Brig Prince Alfred, Siteman, hence, at Halifax las Instant.

Brig A. F. Larrabee. Carlisle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 7th lost.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Boston yesterday. Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, from Ivigiut for Philadelphia, at Heimes' Hole 5th inst.

Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Bolmes' Hole 5th inst.

Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, hence, at Bichmond 7th Abby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland Schr Abby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 10th iost.
Schr Southerner, Darling, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.
Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burdge, hence, at Norfolk 7th nstant. Schr Seventy-six, Teel, for Philadelphia, cleared at Schr Seventy-six, Teel, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 3d lost,
Echr M. McNeil, Snow, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. Marys 4th lost,
Four Montrose, Grierson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th lost,
Echr L. J. M. Reed, Hugg, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Marys 4th lost,
Echr E. F. Fox, Case: Evergreen, Bellosis; and A. Febra, Schouras, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th lost,
Schr Reading RR, No. 48, hence, at Norwich 8th lost,
Echrs Hlawatha Newman, and H. May, Franklin,
Echrs Hlawatha Newman, and H. May, Franklin,
Echrs Histophia, sailed from Newburyport 8th lost,
for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 8th lost,
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Georgetown
Instant. ner G. H. stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown

Baw York, Oct. 10 - Arrived, steamship Moro Baw York, Oct. 10 - Arrived, steamship Moro Cantle. Adams, from Havana, Cartle. Lawrence, Johnson, from Cartle. Bay, Rarque Caklands, McCullooh, from Conception Bay, Rarque Doris Broderson from Rio Janeiro, Harque Medora, Freebody, from Rio Janeiro, Barque Medora, Freebody, trom Rio Janeiro,